



Modern Taxis Haifa Nahariya  
Jaffa Tel Aviv Nazareth  
Tel Aviv 2222 2224-4141 36

SUNDAY.  
JULY 22, 1951

# THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 55 PRUTA  
VOL. XXVII No. 7314



Now in short supply. Still of superior quality!

*Marginal Column*  
By "COMMENTATOR"

FIGURES recently published in Moscow show that in most fields Soviet industrial and agricultural developments are going according to plan. There is, however, one project which has not been completed, and somebody will be called to account for it one of these days. The Communist party executive decided early in 1948 that Josef Stalin's writings were to be published in 16 volumes. Every two or three months a new volume was to appear, and the series should have been completed some time in 1949. When this deadline arrived, the editors headed by Molotov were somewhat behind schedule; they had only produced 12 volumes.

SIX months passed, war broke out in Korea, and General Razmara was killed. Two years after the deadline, there was no indication that Volume 13 of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin's works was soon to appear. Thirteen is considered an unlucky number by many people, but it would be preposterous to assume that good Leninist-Stalinists would be influenced by popular superstition. The real reason for this most unexpected delay was the considerable difficulty involved in the publication of the works of the Soviet leader.

THE works do not contain everything Stalin ever said or wrote. They are a well-edited and frequently rewritten selection of those of his writings which can serve as a basis for Soviet ideology today. What should Stalin be compelled to re-issue those articles and speeches which contained mistaken views? If he wrote, for instance, in November 7, 1918, that Trotsky was the man chiefly responsible for the Russian revolution or if he congratulated Hitler as the beloved leader of the German people (September 1939) or if he declared that England and the U.S. were very democratic states and that those who vilified them as "pharisees" were more fascists (November 8, 1941)—why should these statements be recorded in the new edition?

THE other day Volume 13 suddenly appeared in Moscow bookshops and "Pravda" devoted one and a half of its four pages to this historic event; and "Izvestia" was not to be outdone. Searching for the reason for the delay, one finds scores of debatable political points, for 1930-34 were very interesting years.

DOES Stalin believe that a third world war could be prevented? His answer was in the affirmative, when a "Pravda" correspondent asked him last February. His writings and speeches show, however, that literally dozens of times he had dwelt on the inevitability of further world wars. He told "Comrade Ivanov" for instance in 1933: "The co-existence of the Soviet Union and the imperialist states is unthinkable for the duration. A series of terrible clashes will occur before the end comes." More recently, in February, 1948, Stalin said: "The Second World War was not incidental and cannot be explained as a result of the mistakes of diplomats. It was the inevitable result of the development of the political and economic forces on the basis of monopoly capitalism."

## Citizens of Israel First'

TEL AVIV, Saturday.—You can't stop speaking Hungarian over-night, but you should now think of yourselves in the first place as Jews and citizens of Israel," Mr. Ben Gurion said, addressing a Mapai meeting of Hungarian Immigrants' Associations in Tel Aviv.

Referring to the differences within Hungarian Jewry, Mr. Ben Gurion recalled that both Herzl and Stampfer (who founded the first agricultural settlement at Petah Tikvah 75 years ago) were born in Hungary. Mass immigration, he said, would not cause unemployment, because immigrants brought with them their creative abilities. The lag between present needs and rising production would be overcome with the help of Jews in the Diaspora. Coming the Prime Minister, Dr. J. Kastner said that Hungary's 100,000 Jews waited for the opportunity to come to Israel.

Addressing a huge open-air rally in the new immigrants' housing area near Rishon le Zion on Friday night, Mr. M. Sharett delivered five separate addresses in five languages—Yiddish, Turkish, Arabic, French and Hebrew.

Mr. Sharett's Iraqi listeners were warned, particularly against the Communist Party, which Mr. Sharett described as the "invertebrate enemy of Zionism."

He admonished his listeners from Turkey and North Africa not to be misled by those who were fomenting communal discord instead of fostering national unity.

In Haifa, yesterday morning at the Orah Cinema, Mr. Sharett spoke to a large audience of women. They were crossing the said a stormy sea, and there were many who were suffering ill effects. They should not, however, allow this to turn them against the navigators.

"You have a skillful captain and a brave and loyal crew," he said.

"If you change them in mid-voyage something far worse may befall you than mere sea-sickness. Your ship may founder and you may not reach haven at all. Remember that when the ship rocks, it is the fault of the storm and not of the captain."

Last night Mr. Sharett:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### AFTER MIDNIGHT

M. Reine Meyer, Radical leader, informed President Auerbach last night that he would demand the French Parliament to condemn the French Government as head of a right-wing and centre coalition.

THEY ARE RIGHT. THERE IS AN ALTERNATIVE—  
INSTEAD OF LEAN SHARING. ALL FOR THE FAT PURSE.  
MAKE YOUR VOTE COUNT—VOTE MAPAI

## WORLD REACTS

Messages from heads of state from all over the world have been pouring into Amman, while political leaders and pressmen mourned Abdullah's murder as gravely affecting peace and stability in the Middle East.

London: King George VI sent a message of condolence to King Naif on Friday. Regrettably, he had been unable to receive the Jordanian Minister in London to express the condolences of the Foreign Secretary of State Herbert Morrison.

Washington: President Truman

sent a message of sympathy yesterday to Prince Talal, saying that "King Abdullah's name will live as one of the greatest names in the history of the Arab peoples."

Secretary of State Dean Acheson sent a message of regret to the Jordan Prime Minister, Sami El-Khalidi.

Paris: Reporters noted that diplomatic circles here thought the assassination might strike a blow at prospects of an early settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute by strengthening the hand of extremist leaders in the Arab League.

New York: Dr. Ralph Bunche, former Palestine mediator, stated that he had shocked the news calling the assassination "another tragic episode in the history of the Near East."

The Times and Herald Tribune found that conflict might flare up and spread beyond Jordan.

Bahrain: Troops were called out on Friday to keep order when news of the assassination reached here. Demonstrators tried to start street riots similar to those after the assassination four years ago.

Cairo: Prince Abdul Ilah, regent of Iraq, and Emir Abd al-Majid Haidar, Jordan Minister in London, left here tonight by air for Amman.

Damascus: The Cabinet will meet today to discuss the implications of the assassination.

Syrian political leaders believed it would have far-reaching consequences in the Arab world and in Arab-Jewish relations.

New Delhi: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, conveyed Indian condolences in a message to Prince Naif. Flags were flown at half-mast at Government House and Government buildings.

Calcutta: The Foreign Minister issued a statement deploying the "new wave of political crimes."

Rabat: The Iraqi press said yesterday that the assassination "represented the turning point in Arab modern history."

## Harriman Makes New Oil Proposals

TEHRAN, Saturday (Reuters).—President Truman's oil envoy, Mr. Averell Harriman, tonight presented the Persians with a series of proposals designed to settle the oil dispute, it was learned from an authoritative Persian source. The proposals were made at a special meeting between Mr. Harriman and his advisers and the Persian Oil Commission.

The source said one of Mr. Harriman's proposals was a compromise suggestion to settle the problem of the form of receipt required from the masters of tankers leaving Abadan. It was not immediately known what the others were.

An authoritative Persian source revealed, however, that Mr. Harriman's proposal was "mainly satisfactory" to the Persians and held out the prospect that they might eventually lead to resumed negotiations with the British.

Both the Americans and Persians indicated that the British had not yet been informed of the Harriman proposals.

Persian police here yesterday arrested two oil officials of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company en route to the passport office in Tehran "within a day or two" to be expelled.

Russia Invited To Meeting on Japan

MOSCOW, Saturday (Reuters).—The British and U.S. ambassadors in Moscow, Sir David Kelly and Admiral Alan Kirk, yesterday handed notes to the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko.

Admiral Kirk handed Mr. Gromyko a joint Anglo-American note and the text of the draft treaty before August 15, and extended an invitation to Russia to attend the peace conference.

During the day, the U.S. Government invited 28 nations to attend the Conference at San Francisco on September 4.

ELATH STATEMENT

LONDON, Saturday.—Mr. Eliezer Eshkol, Israel Minister to Britain, said on Friday that "the assassination of King Abdullah has not only deprived the people of Jordan of its monarch, but constituted a serious blow to peace and stability in the Middle East."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Murder Motives

Press comment all over the world, stressing that King Abdullah's assassination was a major blow to peace and stability in the Middle East, largely concurred that his assassination was the direct result of his pro-British policy and his believed preparedness to negotiate peace with Israel.

These policies were known to be violently opposed by members of the Mufti clique, as well as by followers of the King's eldest son, Emir Talal.

Foreign Diplomats in Jerusalem, however, completely ruled out the possibility of the assassination having been carried out by Talal's supporters.

They pointed out that the assassin, Mustapha Shukri Ushu, was known to have participated in outrages against the Polish and Swedish consulates in Jerusalem perpetrated by the "Firqat el Tadmir li-Jihad el Muqaddas" (The Sappers of the Holy Jihad)—a violently pro-Mufti organization.

Other observers pointed out that Riad Bey e-Solh, assassinated last Monday, was a supporter of the Mufti, and that the latest assassination might well be an act of revenge "evening the Mufti score."

Although extremely varied in background and character, opposition to King Abdullah had been growing steadily since his annexation of the Arab-held part of Palestine.

Parliament has several times demanded the resignation of

Ghubb Pasha, British Commander of the Arab Legion.

New Delhi: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, conveyed Indian condolences in a message to Prince Naif. Flags were flown at half-mast at Government House and Government buildings.

Calcutta: The Foreign Minister issued a statement deploying the "new wave of political crimes."

Rabat: The Iraqi press said yesterday that the assassination "represented the turning point in Arab modern history."

King's Respect For Jews

On a number of occasions

in the past King Abdullah expressed himself in favour of Jewish efforts in Palestine and advocated a settlement between the Arabs and Jews through peaceful means.

The disturbances in Palestine are the result of incitement from outside the Holy Land," he once declared at the Amman Town Hall.

In his memoirs which were published in 1948 he said, "I was astonished at what I saw of the Jewish settlements. They have colonized the desert dunes, drawn water from them, and transformed them into a paradise."

In April, 1948 he was the first to recognize the right of the Jews to have their own administration in Palestine, albeit under Arab sovereignty.

Before the outbreak of the Arab war here yesterday, Mr. Ghubb Pasha, Minister of Labour, at Shuneh, site of his winter home, in a last-minute effort to prevent hostilities.

In November, 1948 he was the first Arab ruler to declare that "further fighting in Palestine is useless" and in 1949 he offered peace in exchange for a port on the Mediterranean Sea. In November, 1949 he permitted pilgrims to enter Jordan from Israel.

Last year he admitted that the Jews have rights to their Holy Places in the Old City.

ELATH STATEMENT

LONDON, Saturday.—Mr. Eliezer Eshkol, Israel Minister to Britain, said on Friday that "the assassination of King Abdullah has not only deprived the people of Jordan of its monarch, but constituted a serious blow to peace and stability in the Middle East."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Emir Naif — The New Regent

The Emir Naif, the second son of the late King, was born in Mecca in 1913. He was educated at the Men's Elementary Training College, Jerusalem, and received military training from Major E. W. Northfield Bey, Second-in-Command of the Arab Legion.

After his appointment as Judge in the Tribal Courts he assumed the Presidency of the Court on the death of the Emir Shaker. He was commissioned in the Arab Legion in 1938.

claimed him King of Iraq but to Mecca.

In 1930, the French crossed the Syrian frontier from the Lebanon, captured Damascus and drove Abdullah's brother, Feisal, from the throne. Abdullah, bent on avicting the French, arrived at Ma'an in Transjordan at the head of 1,000 tribesmen. At the same time, a British Middle East conference was assembling in Cairo, under the presidency of Mr. Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary. After a meeting in Jerusalem with Mr. Churchill, Abdullah agreed to call off the expedition and to accept the sovereignty of the "unwanted" territory of Transjordan. On April 7, 1921, the Parliament of Transjordan was formally founded.

Seven years later Abdullah signed a Treaty of Friendship with Britain and undertook to be guided by her in all matters concerning Transjordan's foreign policy, as well as permitting the British Government to maintain armed forces in Transjordan.

Finally the agreement was signed by Mr. Feisal and Ibrahim Pasha in London on March 22, 1928, which recognized Transjordan.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

E-Solh's Daughter Asks Blood Revenge

"Swear that you will avenge my father's death and see that his assailants do not escape."

Alia, eldest daughter of Riad Bey e-Solh, cried to the crowds of mourners who followed her father's funeral in Beirut on Thursday. Damascus Radio reported.

Clashes that occurred during the funeral ceremony were suppressed by the police. The Lebanese Foreign Minister, Charles Bey Hilu, who fainted during the proceedings, was later admitted to hospital.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Legion Searches

The Arab Legion continued searching towns and villages throughout Jordan for "extremists."

Mandelbaum Gate was sealed.

The manhunt in Jordan was believed to be for extremists belonging to the Syrian Nationalist Party, held responsible for the assassination of former Premier Riad Bey e-Solh in Amman last Tuesday.

The assassin, a tailor from the Old City, was a member of the "dynamite squad" of the irregular force which was associated with Haj Amin Husseini during Israel's War of Independence. He had been hiding behind the main

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

THE PALESTINE DISCOUNT BANK LTD.

...FOR SERVICE



For years this Bank has been striving for ever higher standards of efficiency while untiring efforts were expended in the compilation of its network of branches. So, whatever your financial problems may be, there is a P.D.B. branch in your neighbourhood to assist you in every possible way. Our branch managers would welcome the opportunity of serving you.

\* Paid-up Capital & Reserves £1,000,000.  
\* Deposits exceed £17 million.  
\* 12 Branches in Tel-Aviv, Jaffa, Haifa

THE PALESTINE DISCOUNT BANK LTD.

...FOR SERVICE

**Hadassah**  
WELCOMES YOU  
TO ISRAEL.  
Tel Aviv 2001  
TELEGRAMS  
HAIFA... 2429  
JERUSALEM... 2429  
**HADASSAH CLUB FOR  
OVERSEAS VISITORS**

**Social & Personal**

Worried周恩來 on Friday  
spoke to President Truman  
about the fitness of Israel  
as a "safe haven" which had  
fallen Kansas City "that great  
city with which you are so closely  
associated."

All conclusions in Jerusalem  
will be half past yesterday,  
in meeting for King Abdallah.

The General of the Imperial  
Japanese Consulate General, Jerusalem,  
very much regretted to announce  
the death of Mr. W.M. Malley, Malley's  
Secretary, at the King David  
Hotel on Monday, July 21, has been  
postponed until further notice.

Mr. Moyer Anderson, Director of  
the E.G.C.C. Refugees Office in Jeru-  
salem and his advisers, visited  
the Foreign Ministry at Ha-  
ifa on Friday, and met with  
Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Director of  
the Ministry's Economic Depart-  
ment, and Mr. Michael Cusman,  
Director of the Department for  
International Affairs.

Minister to Moscow, Dr.  
Shmuel Elashiv, was last week re-  
cognized by the Soviet Foreign  
Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko,  
and the two countries have  
reached an understanding on  
the exchange of delegations.

Dr. Arieh L. Kubovi, the Jewish  
Minister in Poland and Czechoslovakia, has presented his credentials  
on Monday, July 21, to the  
President of Poland. After an ex-  
change of felicitations, Dr. Ku-  
bovi had a short personal talk  
with Mr. Bialik, in the presence  
of Mr. R. S. Shulman, the Po-  
land Foreign Minister.

Professor M. Schwabe, Rector of  
the Hebrew University, and Mrs.  
Schwabe have left Jerusalem and  
are on a three-week vacation.

Head-Abel Meir Feinstein, Head  
of the Army Public Relations Unit,  
has been given leave from the  
Army to take up the appointment as Director of the  
Press Division of the Government.  
He has been succeeded by Rav-  
en-Alef Ami Perlman.

Mr. Marc Chagall left Israel for  
Paris in the a.m. Kedesh on  
Friday.

Dr. Jacob Frey, General Secretary  
of the World Confederation of Gen-  
eral Workers in Europe and North  
Africa, arrived in Israel by air  
from Paris on Wednesday.

Mr. Chaim Finkelman, of the New  
York Office of the World Confed-  
eration of General Workers, arrived  
in Israel in the a.m. LaGuardia on  
Wednesday.

Dr. Zeev Hassky, Principal of the  
Gratz Teachers College in Phila-  
delphia, has arrived in Israel, accom-  
panied by his wife.

The weekly "At Home" of the Ha-  
dassah Council in Israel will be  
held between 10:30 a.m. and 12:30  
p.m. tomorrow, at 80 Hayarkon  
Street, Tel Aviv.

**OBITUARY**

MRS. BLANCHE JACKSON  
SHARP

Blanche Jackson Shepard, wife  
of Dr. Myron Shepard, of West  
Hollywood, died yesterday morning  
after a long illness on July 13. She  
was director of the speakers' bureau  
of the American Christian  
Partnership Committee and travelled  
to Israel with her husband in  
July 1948 and 1950.

A life-long Zionist, Mrs. Shepard  
was on the staff of the General  
Zionist Affairs Committee in New  
York from 1927 to 1939, and as  
secretary to President Weissman  
on his visits to the States from  
1939 to 1948.

Survived by her mother,  
Mrs. Dora Jackson, her husband  
and three children, Daniel, Joel  
and Mrs. Alvin Rosenfeld.

**ELECTIONS**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
broadcast an appeal to voters  
IN THE ARAB TRIANGLE

Arab villagers' problems were  
voiced by Mr. H. Shireef, Min-  
ister of Education, who told the  
"Little Triangle" Villages Elec-  
tions Committee and candidates  
of "Ayn" list expressed their ap-  
peals for fairer voting schemes.  
The Minister referred to  
the attitude of the Arab States  
which made large expense for de-  
fense.

**MAPAM AND GENERAL**

The Government's wage policy  
was sharply attacked by Dr. Shireef,  
the Mapam leader, who claimed  
that there was a large gap be-  
tween the general and Mapam  
and that 60 per cent of Histadrut  
members did not earn the IL 38  
monthly wage average which the  
last cost-of-living figures had  
shown.

Mapai was denounced by the  
Tel Aviv Mayor, Mr. Rokach,  
speaking at the three-quarter fill  
Lyric theatre as a "filthy  
organization, responsible for short-  
ages and arbitrary allocation of  
building materials." The different  
trade unions were represented  
since 1948 in Knesset and  
schools for 30,000 children could  
not be built as quickly as nec-  
essary.

Speaking in a hall full of  
Mr. A. Ben-Zion, Herut  
Knesset Member, stated that the  
Jews should be in Jewish hands  
and that the Histadrut's  
cheap electricity was causing  
some most economic troubles. He  
submitted a written protest to the  
Cabinet, with emanation of the  
Cabinet, another Herut speaker,  
claimed that his Party was the  
only one to support the "little  
triangle."

**NO LOUDSPEAKERS IN SOUTH**  
A ban on the use of loudspeakers  
for electioneering purposes  
will come into force today in 74  
towns in the Southern area  
from Rishon le-Zion and Ashdod.

**OPERAS**  
TEL AVIV: **BRIT MACBABBIM-ATID**  
at the "OASIS," RAMAT GAN,  
on Thursday July 26, at 8:30 p.m.  
BIG ARTISTIC AND SPORTS PROGRAMME.

Invitation tickets obtainable at:  
SUKKIM, 14 Rehov Ben Yehuda;  
MASSADA, 24 Rehov Allenby;  
APPALACHIA, 94 Rehov Dizengoff;

R.M. 840, 9 Rehov Dizengoff;  
(daily 4-8 p.m.) Telephone 6008.

**Fitting New Equipment  
To Real Needs**

This is the second of a series  
of two articles, the first of which  
appeared on Thursday.

By Our Economic  
Correspondent

Industry has received ap-  
proximately 20 per cent of the  
American loan and machinery  
of all sorts has arrived. Mechani-  
cal agriculture has pro-  
ceeded at a fast pace and  
modern equipment of every  
sort has poured into old and  
new settlements. The results  
have, however, not been satis-  
factory. Apart from the severe  
handicap of the lack of raw  
materials complicated and costly  
machines have been left idle  
because spare parts were lack-  
ing. This lack of foresight in  
the ordering of equipment  
could have been avoided.

Among private industrialists  
not all the machinery was put  
into use but their owners did  
not bother because they were  
able to pay for them without  
losses. Generally speaking the  
opportunities provided by the  
re-equipping of the American loan were  
not used to the full. The lack of  
spare parts and insufficient at-  
tention to the needs of stan-  
dardization were as harmful  
as the lack of a system of  
carefully established priorities.

**Which Model to Follow**

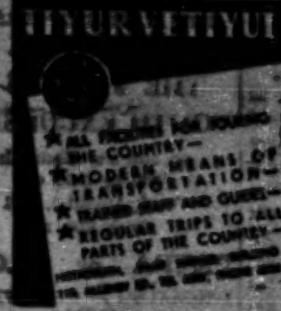
There is the basic question  
of which model Israel should  
try to follow in the development  
of production. With  
American equipment naturally  
comes the tendency to use  
American methods and what  
is more, to transplant them  
whole-some into this country.  
Arguing against this is the un-  
deniable fact that America is  
one of the richest countries in  
raw materials while Israel is  
very poor in this respect. The  
very vastness of the United  
States which makes for man-  
ufacture enterprises and big  
machinery and tools also stands  
in a glaring contrast to the  
smallness of this country which  
— even with immigration —  
will keep its internal  
market and its output in mod-  
est bounds. In agriculture  
experts already complain that  
the big machines cannot be  
used here to the best advan-  
tage; small areas which can  
only be worked by hand are  
neglected. The attempt to  
take over American machinery  
and working methods without  
paying heed to profit and  
amortization, is dangerous.  
The economic approach should  
be the other way round. We  
should (ask the conditions of the  
country, and its natural re-  
sources) — poor as they may be —  
and try to adapt our ma-  
chinery and our working meth-  
ods to this foundation.

Today we are still unable  
to say which country could  
serve as a model for our eco-  
nomic development. Smaller  
countries may be more suit-  
able to us. Today we shall have to  
learn to build from the bot-  
tom up.

**ON THE AIR**

JERUSALEM: 107 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.;  
TEL AVIV: 325 M.

**NEWS:** Monday, 8 a.m., 12:30 p.m.,  
8:30 and 10:30 p.m.; English 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Turkish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Italian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Russian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Hebrew 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Arabic 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Persian 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; Spanish 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; French 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30 p.m.; German 8 a.m.,  
10:30 and 12:30



SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1951

## Crews of Six Shoham Ships Go Out on Strike

HAIFA, Saturday.—Nearly all the crews of six Shoham ships, four in Haifa port and two in Tel Aviv, went on strike yesterday afternoon following a flareup of the dispute between the men of the s.s. Negah and the Company.

The tie-up involves the s.s. Hadar, Dromit, Knesset, Tel Aviv, Akko and Negah, and their crews of about 350 men, a third of the total number of Israeli sailors. Unloading and loading has stopped on all the ships, which the sailors have made sea-clear. The s.s. Negah was to have sailed yesterday for European and Atlantic ports.

Haifa port police boarded the s.s. Negah at 4 p.m. today and warned the sailors to leave the ship. They refused, and when they resisted they were taken off by force. Earlier in the day, port police allowed the men of all the six vessels to go ashore, but not to return.

One strike leader was arrested, but released later. The s.s. Negah was later taken out of port by a harbour tug. Her sailors claim she would steam to Cyprus to pick up a foreign crew.

The Negah was due to have sailed yesterday on a pleasure cruise with Shoham officials from the three towns aboard.

The strikers' representatives say that the dispute of the

## Lifta Child Is Still Missing

Three-year-old Maimuna, Shabtai Lewin's daughter, has been missing from Lifta village near Jerusalem since Monday morning. She still has not been found despite continuing searches which have now been extended into whole central Israel.

On Thursday afternoon the Arab Legion also participated in the search along the border which runs not far from the village of Lifta where the girl disappeared.

During Friday and yesterday searches concentrated again in negotiations with the strikers as it is bound by a collective agreement with the official Seafarers' Union and the Histadrut Labour Council, both of which consider the strike unauthorized.

In Marsa, the Haifa men had stipulated that the dispute should be arbitrated by a Haifa tribunal. The company accepted this, and was asked to make an advance payment of foreign currency over the next few months, they said.

It had been agreed, the seamen said, that no reprisals should be taken against the strikers who return to their ships in Haifa; however, none of the crew, about 100 men, were notified by the company that their services were no longer required. Contrary to an arrangement with the company, Arab draft seamen who signed up for at least two years' service in the merchant marine, the dimensions of whose ships at one called up, were stated.

They demanded arbitration by the Histadrut and recognition for their representatives, they said.

## Immigrants' Housing First—Progressives

HAIFA, Saturday.—The approaching elections were overshadowed here by the news of King Abdullah's assassination and the shortage of building materials and foreign currency so serious that it is irresponsible to allow any other building during the next years," Mr. Zvi Herman, Director of the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency said at a Questions and Answers evening of the Progressive Party at the Eden Cinema on Friday night. With

50,000 new immigrants in need of housing, a need which grew every month it was imperative to stop both non-essential building and housing projects for veterans. He pointed out that immigrants were being settled in Israel, not by the efforts of this or that party, or by the towns but by the entire people, by the Israel taxpayer and by the contributions of the Jews abroad.

Mr. M. Begin was the main speaker at a Herut rally, at the Armon, which drew an overflow audience.

At Jaffa, Northern Galilee, there were clashes between local groups caused by the arrival of General Zionists Party representatives. There were many injured and some arrests.

An influential Arab notable in a Western Galilee village, intent on good relations with all friends, divided his territory into two voting districts, instructing his followers to vote Mapai in one and Mapam in the other.

In Arad Nazareth's murderer was received by many with no signs of grief, judged by the consumption of meat in local cafes on the announcement being heard in both the Israel and Ramallah transmitters.

Dr. W. Abrahams, Progressive member of the Jerusalem Municipal Council, recalled that the Progressive Party had not joined the Coalition either in the 1949 election or in the 1950 municipal election. He said that the General Zionists were Communist satellites because on several occasions they voted the same.

**Increase in United Appeal Funds Seen**

United Appeal revenue from all countries (except the U.S. and Canada, for which the Central Appeals Committee in Jerusalem is not responsible), is expected to rise from \$12m. in 1950 to \$15m. in 1951. Mr. M. Kot, Chairman of the Committee of the Zionist Organization Executive, in a personal capacity.

According to Mr. Kot, Zionists abroad should occupy themselves with their own problems—immigration, halutzim, Zionist education—and leave Israel's internal problems to its citizens.

**Kot to Ask Unification at Zionist Congress**

The replacement of the present structure along party lines of the Zionist Organization by a unified movement will be proposed at the Zionist Congress by Mr. M. Kot, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, in a personal capacity.

According to Mr. Kot, Zionists abroad should occupy themselves with their own problems—immigration, halutzim, Zionist education—and leave Israel's internal problems to its citizens.

**Following the peak of 1949 and the sharp decline in 1950, the increase in revenue of 1950 is being maintained and in most countries has been 25 per cent more in 1951 than last year.**

**Appeal to Reason**

**We Have Their Confidence...**

**VOTERS' GUIDE TO THE ELECTION (10)**

The Israel Independence Bond Issue has already raised \$5 million dollars in cash and pledges. By the end of this year it is expected that cash receipts alone will exceed \$8 million. Already, this is more than the total of all other foreign bond sales in the United States—which amounted in 1950 to only \$6 million dollars.

**American Jewry has Confidence in Israel's Government.**

The Government of Israel obtained loans from the Export-Import Bank in the United States, amounting in all to \$10 million dollars.

**The United States Government and American Financial Circles have Confidence in the Mapai Leadership.**

Loans amounting to many millions of dollars have been negotiated in Belgium and Switzerland.

**WE HAVE THEIR CONFIDENCE ALSO.**

How can you be sure that Mapai's political opponents, already notorious for promising everybody everything, will be treated seriously by foreign governments? Or that their administration would inspire that same confidence which has enabled us to raise the funds we shall need in the next four crucial years?

**THEY GIVE YOU WORDS — WE GIVE YOU DEEDS! THINK BEFORE YOU VOTE VOTE MAPAI!**

**ELKANAH WAISEL CUSTOMS AGENT**

28 Hayon Street (Main Street), Tel Aviv, Room 304

RINGS TO INFORM OUR CLIENTS THAT HIS NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER IS

67528

## 2 Hurt in Capital After Murder

(Continued from Page 1) gate of the mosque when the King arrived.

All-Arab radio stations stopped their regular programmes and in their stead portions of the Koran were intoned.

The death of King Abdullah marks the tenth political assassination in the Middle East during the past six years.

The King then moved on

to the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder of King Abdullah was linked with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

Premier Sami Rifai in a

proclamation yesterday de-

nounced those "who may be

found in every nation" that

result in treacherous deeds.

It was the Premier's first

proclamation since the assas-

sination of King Abdullah

during the past six years.

The King's body lay in state

in the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder

of King Abdullah was linked

with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

Rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

The King's body lay in state

in the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder

of King Abdullah was linked

with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

Rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

The King's body lay in state

in the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder

of King Abdullah was linked

with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

Rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

The King's body lay in state

in the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder

of King Abdullah was linked

with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

Rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

The King's body lay in state

in the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder

of King Abdullah was linked

with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

Rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

The King's body lay in state

in the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder

of King Abdullah was linked

with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

Rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

The King's body lay in state

in the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder

of King Abdullah was linked

with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

Rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

The King's body lay in state

in the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder

of King Abdullah was linked

with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

Rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

The King's body lay in state

in the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder

of King Abdullah was linked

with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

Rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

The King's body lay in state

in the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder

of King Abdullah was linked

with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

Rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

The King's body lay in state

in the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder

of King Abdullah was linked

with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

Rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

The King's body lay in state

in the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder

of King Abdullah was linked

with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

Rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

The King's body lay in state

in the great hall of the Hashemite Palace in Amman's northeastern hills.

In the Old City the murder

of King Abdullah was linked

with the assassination of Riad al-Solhi.

Rumours said the King was

murdered by the Hashemites.

# THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1922. Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Post Ltd., Registered at the GPO.

Editor and Founder  
Gershon Agnon.

Managing Director: Mr. R. Louis.  
Editorial & Commercial Manager:  
Haim Hillelson, Jerusalem,  
P.O.B. 61, Tel Aviv 4 (area).

Tel Aviv Bureau: 52 Nahal Benyamin, P.O.B. 125, Tel Aviv 4 (area).  
Jerusalem Bureau: 15 Rehov St. P.O.B. 125, Tel Aviv 4 (area).

Subscription: IL 12,000 p.a. Advertisements rates on request.

The right is reserved to make changes in the wording of advertisements or to postpone insertions when space is not available.

Sunday, July 22, 1951  
Volume 14, No. 28 - Shevva 15, 1951

FOUR days after the assassination of Riad Bey es-Sabbagh, guest of King Abdullah, of Amman, comes the shock of yet another murder, with Abd. KING dullah himself the victim, shot by Moslem fanatics in the Old City of Jerusalem, inside a mosque while on his way to prayer. It has been said that moderation was King Abdullah's undoing. It is perhaps true that he stood for a policy of the possible; that he favoured peace with the Jews, not because the emergence of Israel irked him less than it did other Arab rulers, but because he saw in it the best prospects of the peaceful development of his territory. He was prepared for peace with Israel in the same way in which he accepted British tutelage in his penniless kingdom in exchange for the training and equipping of the Arab Legion, today the only Arab force not riddled with graft and bottomless in its incompetence. He quarreled with his sons, whose fanaticism took them no further than to seek to cover themselves with glory by ridding themselves of the British without having first achieved a viable state. This quarrel went so deep that he was believed to have been willing to appoint as his heir young King Feisal II of Iraq, his great-nephew, and to exclude both his own sons from the succession. There would appear to be more to this plan — if such it was — than detestation of the ways of his elder son Talal — whose mental illness is in part attributed to the humiliations he was made to suffer. For the King perhaps envisioned in the union with Iraq that would have resulted, a first step toward independence from Britain, and toward the creation of the Greater Syria that might have restored the Arab dream of the Fertile Crescent empire.

This distant plan could scarcely expect much immediate support. Abdullah's natural heirs were its sworn enemy; so was Syria, that did not wish to be swallowed up, Egypt that would not be rivaled in the Arab world; Saudi Arabia that felt threatened; Britain that saw its influence jeopardized and America that wished only stability in the Middle East and was reluctant to see upheavals for any reason whatever. The plan remained one for the dim future, Talal was declared to be suffering from a nervous break-down but not actually excluded from the succession, and Abdullah meanwhile remained a singular focus of stability in the Arab world, whose passing will be sincerely mourned in the Western world.

With his death the Arab Legion, once wholly loyal to the King, will be torn between its British masters and the King's two sons, who will not agree easily on the succession. Incitement against Israel is likely to increase, if for no better reason than that no one will again wish to appear to seek moderation. None but Communist sources have any hesitation in ascribing the murder to the Mufti's remnant terrorist organization, perhaps aided by Talal's supporters, and it may be that Jordan commanders will be anxious to parade hostility to Israel for their own safety from assassins. That there will be increased need for vigilance and preparedness on Israel's part there can unfortunately be no doubt, for murder breeds only murder, and successful crime cries out for imitation. To those in search of stability in the Middle East the Mufti's re-emergence must be an ill omen. Nor should it be supposed that Abdullah's death will have saved his mantle, founded as it is on the King's implicit recognition of the existence of Israel rather than on Jordan's annexation of the Nahrin area that ended the Mufti's hopes of establishing a "Palestine" government at Gaza. Amin el-Husseini, wartime aide of the Nazis, has now found new protectors and any Arab leader friendly to the West is likely to wonder who is to be the next. This is a threat to the stability that Israel is seeking and that the West has guaranteed, and it has set off a wave of disturbances that will have its repercussions for a good time to come, even if the summer epidemic spreads no further.

## GOVERNMENT CENTRE EASES NEW COMPANIES' ESTABLISHMENT Larger U.S. Investments Under Way

By Jesus Zel Luria

NEW YORK —

COMPLAINTS from returning American tourists of bureaucratic inefficiency in government offices dealing with investment in Israel have noticeably diminished since the Government Investment Centre began functioning at the beginning of 1950.

A recent report of the Economic Department of the American Section of the Jewish Agency states that during the year 1950 and the first quarter of 1951, the Agency passed on to the Investment Centre for approval 137 projects involving a projected capital investment of \$35m. and IL 1.1m. Of these the Centre could approve about half — sixty-seven projects with 15 still pending.

The investment planned for the 67 approved projects totals \$43m. and IL 1.1m., about 80 per cent of the total.

So that one may conclude that all of these large items were approved.

Very little of this sum, however, has reached Israel. Only the small man with a few thousand dollars to invest was not scared off by the outbreak of the Korean War and the rise in prices.

For all its work, therefore,

the Agency's Economic De-

partment can only show \$3m.

in new money en route to Israel.

The Agency economists, however, are optimistic over the chances of others on the approved list finding the necessary capital to begin new businesses in Israel.

**Large Investors**

Total new investments in Israel processed by the Investment Centre under the new investment law are, of

course, much greater than the figures quoted above.

Large industrialists, such as

the Kaiser-Frazer Company,

the Israel Marketing Com-

pany will take fifteen per

cent of the market in the

first year, increasing by four

per cent a year to a maximum

of thirty-five per cent in the sixth year.

The recent experience of

the Ampal Company, which is

the representative in this

country of the cooperative

sector of Israel's economy,

proves that it is still possible

to raise substantial amounts

of private capital, in a brief

period, if you have an excel-

lent proposition with figures

that will bear up under the

scrutiny of a New York

banker and a good salesman

like Abraham Dickstein, for-

merly Assistant General Man-

ager of the Workers Bank in

Tel Aviv.

Under Dickstein's leader-

ship Ampal has raised \$18m.

capital, most of it in the last

two or three years, by sell-

ing 3 per cent bonds and

5 per cent preferred stock.

It has a credit with New York

banks of \$6m., giving it a

working capital of \$22m. Last

year Ampal loaned \$10m. to

Israel, half of it to the Gov-

ernment.

**American-Israel Petroleum**

With the passage of the

Investment Law and the

launching of the Israel Bond

Issue, Ampal has stopped stop-

ping its own debentures and

has devoted itself to the for-

mation of new companies

raising capital for approved

investment in Israel. Most

noteworthy of its new com-

pares is the American-Israel

Petroleum Corporation, about

which false information has

appeared in the Israeli press.

**The facts are these: An Is-**

**rael government-consumer**

**partnership with a capital of**

**IL 750,000 has been formed**

**to break the foreign mono-**

**poly on the sale of petro-**

**leum products in Israel. By**

**as she has not only a well-**

**educated voice with a strik-**

**ing timbre, but her diction**

**was also intelligent and ex-**

**emplary.**

**Death of Arnold Schoenberg**

Professor Arnold Schoen-

berg, who died a week ago at

his home at Los Angeles at

the age of 76, was one of the

outstanding and most contro-

versial composers of this cen-

tury.

Born in Vienna in 1874, he

learned to play the violin and

later on the cello, and at the

age of eight already composed

duets for his lessons. Alex-

ander von Zemlinsky, whose

daughter he married, gave

him his first instruction in

composition. The first works

which made him known were

as she has not only a well-

educated voice with a strik-

ing timbre, but her diction

was also intelligent and ex-

emplary.

**His system of musicality or**

**as he preferred to call it, twelve-tone**

**music, has been described as the**

**most revolutionary movement in**

**music since Monteverdi in the**

**17th century.**

When Busoni died in 1924,

Schoenberg succeeded him as

member of the Academy of Arts in

Berlin, but lost his position when

Hitler came to power. He went

first to Boston and New York

and afterwards appointed professor of

music at the University of Southern California. Not long before he died he had completed his opera

"Moses and Aaron," on which he

had been working for many years.

**He had composed his operas**

**in secret, and he had**

**written them in a style that**

**was incomprehensible to**

**anyone but himself.**

**He had written them in a style**

**that was incomprehensible to**

**anyone but himself.**

**He had written them in a style**

**that was incomprehensible to**

**anyone but himself.**

**He had written them in a style**

**that was incomprehensible to**

**anyone but himself.**

**He had written them in a style**

**that was incomprehensible to**

**anyone but himself.**

**He had written them in a style**

**that was incomprehensible to**

**anyone but himself.**

**He had written them in a style**

**that was incomprehensible to**

**anyone but himself.**

**He had written them in a style**

**that was incomprehensible to**

**anyone but himself.**

**He had written them in a style**

**that was incomprehensible to**

**anyone but himself.**

**He had written them in a style**

**that was incompreh**